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**COLLECTIONS,**  
**Historical and Miscellaneous.**

SEPTEMBER, 1823.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

*Principles of Geology, or the History of Opinions concerning the Origin and Formation of the World. Collected from various Authors.* By DUDLEY LEAVITT.

Many opinions and hypotheses have been formed by philosophers in different ages, respecting the origin of the earth, the creation of animal beings, and the peopling of the different parts of the globe. At the beginning of the world, says Bishop Butler, there must have been either no course of nature at all, or one totally different from what it now is.\* As every thing in nature, though under the direction of Providence, is produced by natural causes, the nature and state of the earth, must, in some former time, have been such as to produce men and other animals, in a manner somehow similar to that in which vegetables, or some kinds of insects are produced now.

Concerning the theory of the earth, Dr. Thomas Burnet supposes that it was at first without form, and without mountains or seas. That in about sixteen centuries the crust, dried by the sun, cracked, and fell into the abyss of water which it surrounded, and thus caused the deluge. That our ocean is a part of the ancient abyss, and that islands, rocks, and mountains, are fragments of the antediluvian crust, or earthy shell which first enclosed the abyss of water.—John Woodward supposed the history in the Bible to be true, as given by Moses, and that the present aspect of the globe is the consequence of the deluge.—Mr. William Whiston's theory is, that the earth at first, was an uninhabited comet, in form of a chaos, surrounded with utter darkness. The centre within the darkness or comet's atmosphere, a hot, solid nucleus, round which is the great watery abyss, on which the earth floats. He supposes that the

\* See Butler's analogy.

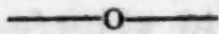


matter which composed the original chaos, arranged itself according to its specific gravity, and that therefore air being the lightest, rose highest from the earth's centre, and reflected the light, when it first obeyed the Divine command, as in Genesis i. 3.—The Abbe Moro supposes that the surface of the earth, and especially mountains, arose from the bottom of the sea; the ocean alternately disgorging and gorging land: in some places throwing up shells, &c., and in others swallowing up land. This philosopher thinks that the earth, at first, was covered with water, which, by degrees, dried up and left dry land, where man and beasts were first created.—M. le Cat, a French geologist, maintains that the earth was created first, and the sun and moon afterwards. That the earth at first was mud, which, by agitation and exposure to the sun, became dried and formed continents, which becoming solid, the water continually excavated its bed, and will extend from hemisphere to hemisphere; that the friction of the water will at last so undermine the land, that the shell or crust will fall in, and a new chaos be formed, from which a new fabric will be revived as at first.—M. Maillet, in his curious and ingenious work, the *Telliamed*, theorizes as follows. The earth at first was wholly covered with water, which has ever since been diminishing gradually. When all the water is absorbed, the earth will be set on fire and become a sun, till its igneous parts are consumed; then roll irregularly through space, till it collects water from other planets; then fix in the vortex of a new sun as at first, and thus continually changing from one state to another by the operations of nature.—The celebrated M. Buffon conjectures that our earth is a fragment of the sun struck off by a comet. Above the vitrified matter, subsided the dross, forming different clays, &c. He supposes that the whole earth was covered with water to the depth of 500 or 600 feet, produced from the vapour caused by the heat; and that the water deposited a stratum of mud, &c.; and the air arose by a sublimation of the most subtle part of matter.—Dr. William Worthington concludes that the earth at first was uniform and level, and that all irregularities were caused by earthquakes and other convulsions of nature, the result of the curse. He supposes that the equator and ecliptic at first coincided, but by the pole's being removed  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , the deluge was produced.—Mr. John Whitehurst, F. R. S. is of opinion that the earth was at first fluid, and that the land was formed by the attraction of particles. That the sun and moon are coeval with the earth, and gradually attracted part of the water; and that where marine



shells are found, was once the bottom of the ocean.—De Luc's theory is, that the ocean once covered the continents, and that afterwards, the land sinking caused the deluge.—Mr. Milne thinks that immediately after Adam's fall, the earth underwent a total change.—Dr. Hutton supposes that all rocks and strata were formed by subsidence under the waters of a former ocean, from the decay of a former earth.—Archbishop Williams imagined that when the earth was in a fluid state, the tides rose above the highest mountains.—M. Delamatherie taught that the crust of the earth emerged from the bottom of the ocean ; that all mountains, valleys, and plains, were formed by crystallization.—Mr. Howard supposes that the ecliptic and equator once coincided, and were changed to their present oblique situation, perhaps, by the approach of a comet.—Mr. Kirwan, a modern chemical philosopher, supposes that the earth at first was in a liquid state, (degree of heat about  $33^{\circ}$ ) and held in solution all bodies, which coalesced and crystallized according to their elective attraction.

*Meredith, N. H., Aug. 5, 1823.*



FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Where indignant feelings and wounded vanity have not led Americans to deny the charge altogether, frequent attempts have been made, both in our periodical works and those of a less ephemeral nature, to explain our neglect of literary pursuit and consequent inferiority to Europeans. To whatever causes this is to be attributed, it is in vain now to propose as one of them a national imbecility of intellect. We have done enough, in the short period since our colonization, to vindicate to our country an honorable recollection in the annals of art and science. We began by a bold but successful experiment in the science of government, and have since still farther illustrated the national character by an almost premature excellence in mechanical pursuits. In useful inventions we have even outstripped our parent countries. The necessities of our situation gave the first impulse to our brilliant career, and these are a sufficient reason for our neglect of literature in the earliest ages of our colonies. We should expect but few efforts at composition from men whose lives were divided by labour and war. But the few fragments of the works on divinity and the epistolary correspondence of our fathers, which are extant, abound with the vigorous language and sentiments of powerful minds.



At the present period, we have few authors by profession, and few of our works of genius therefore bear the impress of undivided attention—of midnight reflection and daily toil. Most of our authors have written only for present and pecuniary remuneration, and knew little of the more powerful impulse of fame and future admiration. In our country the light and ornamental paths of letters have but few admirers. Those sciences alone are cultivated, which aid in the general pursuits of wealth and power. In this universal and tumultuous struggle those must be unsuccessful, who turn aside to dally in more pleasing employments. Our free government too makes every man an orator, and the public taste becomes corrupted amongst the crowd. Those will require no proof of this assertion, whose observation has convinced them, that the swollen and unmeaning verbosity of Phillips is, by many of our countrymen, regarded as the very standard of eloquence.

But of late years some writers of fiction have appeared among us, whose successful efforts will vindicate, in that branch of literature at least, the national reputation. By these much has been done towards illustrating our early history; but a wide field yet remains unexhausted. Our country has been fruitful in those great events and remarkable displays of character, which give their chief charm and readiest themes to fictitious narratives.

In reading the colonial laws, one meets with many curious views of legislation, amusing even their present rude form. Their statutes seem to be drawn with an impartial hand from the two fountains of the English common law, and the law of Moses. These, with other circumstances in the colonial situation, particularly of Massachusetts, would furnish an excellent subject for fiction—one far preferable to the revolutionary war, or the colonial history of the other States. For fable might be mingled with the actual occurrences of history, and the most aged not be able to detect such errors. The natives, the French and Spaniards, who bordered on the two extremities of our country, might be introduced without shocking probability. The character of the puritans might be contrasted with the southern settlers, whose States were then the Botany Bay, which partook largely of the overflowings of the English prisons. The amusing rencontre between the merry and monarchical cavalier, and the puritan, a republican in politics, but sour and bigotted in religion, would likewise be an amusing theme for description. Those, whose ambition aims at higher attainments, often regard it as alike frivolous to read or to



compose works of this description. But the novelist's chance for immortality is, it has been thought, at least equal to that of the historian's. For the latter cannot expect to escape the fate of Polybius, Herodotus, &c. who rarely have the fortune to have the dust of ages disturbed from their covers, but whose matter has long since been transferred to their more attractive pages by the unscrupulous hand of modern plagiarists.

## **Ecclesiastical History.**



### **MEMORANDA : Relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.**

[Continued from page 239.]

There was no minister settled in Portsmouth, or church gathered there till 1671. A chapel and parsonage house had been built before 1640, and several candidates had been employed by the town. In 1640, Mr. *Richard Gibson* seems to have been chosen for their minister : but he was soon after summoned before the Court, at Boston, for scandalizing the government, and left the country. In 1642, Mr. *James Parker*, of Weymouth, "a godly man," was invited to be their minister ; and he "went and taught among them, and it pleased God to give great success to his labours, so as above forty of them, whereof the most had been very profane," were brought to acknowledge and bewail their offences. It is added, however, that "most of them fell back again in time, embracing this present world." Mr. *Dudley*, who was settled at Exeter, received an invitation to become the minister of Portsmouth, on a yearly salary of eighty pounds. A Mr. *Wooster* also received a similar invitation ; but neither of them accepted it.

The Rev. JOSHUA MOODEY, the first settled minister of Portsmouth, was ordained in 1671. He had been preaching in the town about 13 years before his ordination, but no church was gathered till the day he was ordained. According to the custom of those times, the pastor elect preached the ordination sermon, which was founded on the last verse in Ezekiel. "He was ordained by several of the elders, at the desire of the church, Mr. Cabot giving him his charge, and Mr. Wheelwright the right-hand of fellowship. Then the pastor ordained Samuel Haines, deacon, with imposition of hands, and prayer." In Mr. Moody's account



of the organization of the church, he particularly mentions, that "the pastor, with all those who were to be the beginners of the new church, made their relations ; and those who were members of other churches, had their dismissions ; and all made their relations, whether members or non-members ; and they were approved of by the messengers of churches, and embodied into a church, by an explicit covenant." This covenant, as a sample of the earlier church covenants in this country, is given, as follows :—

"We do this day, solemnly and publicly, in the presence of God and his people, avouch the one only living and true God ; Father, Son, and Spirit, to be our God, and his word, or revealed will, to be our rule : and do, with ourselves, give up our children to be the LORD's. We do also professedly and heartily subject ourselves to Jesus Christ, as the Head of his church ; and do covenant and promise, that we will submit ourselves to the government of Christ, in this particular church, according to the laws of his house : that we will watch over our brethren, and be watched over by them, according to rule ; and that we will, in all things, so demean ourselves towards our pastor, and fellow members, as also towards all others, as becomes the Gospel : that the LORD may dwell among us, and bless us, and we may be a peculiar people to his service and glory. And all this we promise, by the help of Jesus Christ ; and in his name, looking up to him for his assistance, as being of ourselves capable of doing nothing."

Mr. Moodey was a son of William Moodey, who was one of the early settlers of Newbury, in Massachusetts, and came from England when this son was very young. He (Joshua) was graduated at Harvard College in 1653, and was a Fellow of his Alma Mater. He was a distinguished scholar, and eminent for his pastoral firmness and fidelity. While Cranfield was at the head of the Province, Mr. Moodey became the object of his displeasure, and in some measure a victim of his tyranny and oppression. A member of the church was strongly suspected of perjury, in some affair at the custom-house. He made his peace with the Governor, who "forgave him all," and forbade the church's meddling with the offender. Mr. Moodey, however, was not to be intimidated. He knew, that as a member and pastor of the church of Christ, he was acting for, and accountable to, *ONE* greater than the Governor. He persevered in the work of discipline, till the offending member was brought to a public confession of his crime. Cranfield sought revenge, and determined to subject the pastor to the penalties of the



statute of uniformity—a statute which had never been considered as applicable to these colonies, or binding upon them. After issuing an order in council, requiring all ministers to administer the sacrament according to the liturgy of the church of England, to such as should desire it, who were not vicious and scandalous in their lives, and freeing the inhabitants from paying any duties to such minister as should refuse to do so: he notified Mr. Moodey, by the hands of the sheriff, that, on the next Sunday, he, with Mason and Hinckes, two of his counsellors, intended to partake of the Lord's supper; and required him to administer it according to the liturgy. Mr. Moodey refused, and was prosecuted by the attorney-general,\* on the Governor's order,—“for that he having for many years had the *appearance* and reputation of a minister of God's word in the said Province, had wilfully and obstinately refused to administer the sacraments according to the rules of the church of England, and had administered them in other manner and form than is appointed and commanded by the statute.” The judges of the court, before whom he was arraigned, were Barefoote, Fryer, Greene, Coffin, Edgerly, and Roby. On the first hearing, four of them were in his favour; but the next morning, Greene and Roby joined with Barefoote and Coffin, in sentencing him to six months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize. Fryer and Edgerly refused to concur in the judgment, and were removed from office. “Greene afterwards repented, and made his acknowledgment to Mr. Moodey, who frankly forgave him. Roby was excommunicated out of Hampton church, as a common drunkard, and died excommunicate, and was, by his friends, thrown into a hole, near his house, for fear of an arrest of his carcass. Barefoote fell into a languishing distemper, whereof he died. Coffin was taken by the Indians, and his house and mill burnt.” And Cranfield himself became so odious to the people, that he was obliged to abscond, and return no more. Mr. Moodey, agreeably to his sentence, was confined in the common prison, for thirteen weeks; and then, on the intercession of his friends, was discharged, on condition that

\* Joseph Rayn was at this time attorney-general. He appears to have been a creeping politician—and willing to engage in any dirty work which would gratify “the powers that be,” and thus advance his own interests. His conduct in carrying on the prosecution against Mr. Moodey was much complained of. Vaughan says, that M.'s defence was short, and “not without many interruptyones and smiles by the pragmatte busey impertinente attorney.” Rayn was for a short time sheriff; and, being unwilling to give up a warrant which he had executed, was sent for by the Governor; but not appearing so soon as was expected, his Excellency went to Rayn's chamber, and administered summary justice by giving the little great man a severe horse-whipping, and ordering an officer to “carry the rogue to jail.”



he should preach no more in the Province. He accordingly left Portsmouth, and receiving an invitation from the old church in Boston, became their pastor. While at Boston, he was invited, upon the death of President Rogers, to succeed him in the presidency of Harvard College, but declined the office. In the days of the witchcraft delusion, he took a decided stand against the violent measures of the times; and by a sermon from these words, "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another," and by his private counsels, he persuaded a Mr. English and his wife, who were accused of witchcraft, but allowed the liberty of the town, upon giving bail, and lodging in the prison, to escape from their persecutors. He provided the means of their conveyance from the colony, and procured for them letters of recommendation to the Governor of New-York, by whom they were hospitably received, and entertained, till they could return in safety. They probably owed the preservation of their lives, under providence, to Mr. Moodey's zeal in their behalf. But his opposition to the prevailing notions of his parishioners, drew on him their resentment, and in 1693, he left Boston, by advice of council, and returned to Portsmouth, after an absence of 9 years. He was received, with much affection, by the people, who had frequently solicited his return—and with them he spent the remainder of his days, in usefulness and peace. He died, while on a visit to Boston, July 4, 1697, in the 65th year of his age. Dr. Cotton Mather preached his funeral sermon, from these words: "They saw his face as it had been the face of an angel."

The list of Mr. Moodey's baptisms in Portsmouth, amounts to but 110, although 160 persons had been admitted to the church, there, before his death. He wrote more than 4000 sermons, but it is not known that he ever published any thing, excepting "*A practical discourse on the choice benefits of communion with God, in his house,*" in 1685; and an Election sermon, in 1692.

One of Mr. Moodey's daughters married — Pike; and another married the Rev. Jonathan Russell, of Barnstable, grandfather of the late Eleazer Russell, Esq. of Portsmouth. Nothing more is known of his family.

The Rev. JOHN REYNER, jun. having been the assistant of his father, succeeded him in the ministry at Dover; but the date of his ordination is not preserved. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1663. How long he continued in the ministry is unknown; but he died young, and Mr. Fitch speaks of him as his father's successor, and having a double portion of his spirit.



He was succeeded, but at what time is uncertain, by Rev. JOHN PIKE, who was a native of Salisbury, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1675. The church at Dover in his day, adhered to the old way of baptizing none but professors, and the children of professors, though it is said that towards the close of his life, most of the other churches in the province had adopted the half way covenant. He generally preached without notes, "was a grave and venerable person, an extraordinary preacher, a man of great humility, meekness, and patience, much mortified to the world, and without gall or guile." He was in the ministry during the troublesome administration of Cranfield, but, with Mr. Dudley of Exeter, escaped the persecution of the governor, while the other two ministers in the Province, Messrs. Moody and Cotton, were driven from their people and retreated to Boston. Mr. Pike died March, 1710.

The Rev. THOMAS WELD was ordained at Dunstable, Dec. 16, 1685. This town was at that time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and remained so until the settlement of the line between the two Provinces in 1740. Mr. Weld was the son of Thomas Weld, of Roxbury, Mass., and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Weld,\* who having been ejected from his living at Gates-end near New-Castle, England, for non-conformity, came to this country, June 5, 1632, and the next month, was installed the pastor of the church in Roxbury, where he continued nine years, and was then sent with the Rev. Hugh Peters as agent to England, and died in London,

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\* One of his sons, Edmund, was graduated at Harvard college in 1650, went to Ireland, and was settled in the ministry at Inniskean, where he died March 2, 1668, in his 39th year. In the contemplation of death, he wrote an Ode by way of dialogue between Death, the Soul, the Body, the World, and Jesus Christ,—which his widow sent to his relatives in New-England. Death begins the dialogue as follows :

Ho, ho, prepare to go with me,  
 For I am sent to summon thee :  
 See my commission seal'd with blood—  
 Who sent me ; He will make it good.  
     The life of man  
     Is like a span,  
 Whose slender thread I must divide.  
     My name is Death,  
     I'll stop thy breath ;  
 From my arrests thou canst not hide.

And the ode contains 19 stanzas in the same measure.



in 1700.\* Mr. Weld of Dunstable, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1671. His first wife, Elizabeth, died July 19, 1687, aged 31. His second wife, who died at Attleborough, June 2, 1731, in her 64th year, was Mary Savage, a descendant of Thomas Savage, who was a brother of Arthur Savage, Dean of Carlisle, and came to New-England in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Weld was killed by the Indians, who burnt his garrison in the spring of 1702. Two of his sons were educated at Harvard College. One of them, Thomas, died soon after he was graduated; the other, Habijah, was the minister of Attleborough, Mass. and the grandfather of Rev. Timothy Alden, president of Meadville College, Pennsylvania.

After the death of Mr. Cotton, of Hampton, in 1686, the people of that town remained without a minister ten years, when the Rev. JOHN COTTON, son of the former pastor, was settled among them, and continued with them till he died, in 1710, at the age of 57. He appears to have been an engaging preacher, and an honest worthy man. While Mr. Moodey was at Boston, the people of Portsmouth, not expecting his return, gave Mr. Cotton an invitation to settle in that place, but he advised them to make further application to Mr. Moodey, which proved successful. He was a graduate of Harvard College. During his ministry, 487 were baptized and 220 persons were admitted to the Lord's Supper.

After the death of Mr. Dudley, in 1683, no minister was settled in Exeter till Sept. 21, 1698, when the Rev. JOHN CLARKE was ordained their pastor. The church was then organized anew, and consisted of sixteen males and nine females, "all of whom with their pastor signed the covenant, and an orthodox confession of faith, on the sabbath before the ordination." Mr. Clarke married, June 19, 1694, Elizabeth Woodbridge, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, and grand-daughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, the first minister of Andover, Mass. who lived to see three of his sons in the ministry, and four of his grandsons preparing for it; and some of his posterity, it is believed, have been constantly employed in the ministerial office to the present day. It was said of this good old man, that, the piety which he imbibed in his childhood, increased with his years; and,

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\* From the description of the family arms, as recorded in Gwillim's Display of Heraldry, it appears that he was "descended from Edrick Sylvaticus, alias Weld, a Saxon of great renown in the reigns of King Harold and William the Conqueror, whose father Alfrie was brother to Edrick of Stratton, duke of Mercia."



that just before his death, he refused a glass of wine which was offered to him, saying, "I am going where I shall have better." Mr. Clarke was graduated at Harvard College, in 1690. He continued but a short time in the vineyard, and died July 25, 1705, aged 35, leaving four children: Benjamin, Nathaniel, Deborah, and Ward, who was the first minister of Kingston.

The Rev. NATHANIEL ROGERS was Mr. Moodey's successor at Portsmouth, and was ordained there, May 3, 1699. The clergy officiating at his ordination were, Mr. Hubbard, of Ipswich, who gave the charge; Mr. Pike of Dover, who gave the right hand of fellowship; Mr. Payson of Rowley; and Mr. Cotton, of Hampton. Mr. Rogers was a son of John Rogers, President of Harvard College, and was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1669. The father of the President was the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came to this country in 1636, and settled in the ministry at Ipswich. He was the son of the Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, Eng. who was grandson of the celebrated John Rogers who suffered martyrdom at Smithfield, in the reign of Queen Mary, Feb. 4, 1555, and refused the pardon that was offered him at the stake, on condition of his recanting, saying, that he "would not exchange a short fire for everlasting burnings." Mr. Rogers, of Portsmouth, was graduated at Harvard College in 1687, and married Sarah Penkiss, whose mother was originally a Pemberton. Their children, who lived to become heads of families, were, 1. Hon. Nathaniel Rogers, a physician, the father of Hon. Nathaniel Rogers, of Exeter: 2. Sarah, wife of Rev. Joshua Gee, of Boston: 3. George, a merchant, who married a sister of Governor Hutchinson: 4. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton: 5. Mary, wife of Matthew Livermore, Esq. of Portsmouth: 6. Daniel, an apothecary in Portsmouth. One of his children, and a negro woman, perished in the flames, which consumed the parsonage house, in 1704; and at the same time his wife's mother, then the widow Elatson, was so badly burnt, as to occasion her death. While Mr. Rogers was in the ministry at Portsmouth, a difficulty arose respecting the scite of a new meeting-house, which terminated in the formation of a second parish.—Mr. Rogers went, with a majority of his hearers, to the new, or north meeting-house, and there officiated till his death, Oct. 3, 1723. He is said to have "inherited so much of the spirit and talents of his renowned ancestor, that his labors, in this part of the vineyard, were abundantly blessed by the Great Head of the Church." In his epitaph, he is described as a man of ge-



nus and learning, a vigilant pastor, and an illustrious example of benevolence, faith and piety.

New-Castle was originally a part of Portsmouth, and was set off as a separate town, in 1693; but no minister was settled till 1704, when the Rev. JOHN EMERSON was ordained. The Rev. Messrs. John Cotton, of Hampton, John Pike, of Dover and John Clarke of Exeter, were the officiating clergy at his ordination.—Mr. Emerson was a native of Ipswich, and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1689. He was at Major Waldron's, in Dover, on the 27th of June, the same year, and declined a very urgent invitation to spend the night there. That night was fatal to Waldron, and to many of the people of Dover; for the Indians "crossed out their accounts" against the Major in his blood, and many of his family and neighbors perished with him.—In 1708, Mr. Emerson spent some time in the city of London, and was presented to Queen Anne, by whom he was handsomely noticed. He returned to New-Castle, and preached there till 1712, when he was dismissed. On the 23d of March, 1715, he was installed over the new society in the old meeting-house, in Portsmouth; the Rev. Messrs. Christopher Toppan, Caleb Cushing, and Theophilus Cushing, officiating at his installation. He continued here in the ministry, till June 21, 1732, when he died, in his 62d year. His last public exercise was a prayer on the frame of the new south meeting-house, erected in 1731. During his ministry in Portsmouth, he baptized 762, and received 124 into the church. Of this number, 40 were the fruits of a revival, which succeeded the great earthquake of October 29, 1727. He is said to have been "an agreeable companion, and a faithful preacher of the gospel." His wife was Mary Barter, of Salem; and his children who survived him, and had families, were, 1. Mary, wife of Francis Winkley, of Kittery: 2. Ann, wife of Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, of Portsmouth: 3. Sarah, wife of — Davis, of Portsmouth: 4. Dorothy, wife of Elihu Gunnison, of Kittery: 5. Martha, wife of — Flint of Plaistow.

The Rev. JOHN ODLIN was ordained at Exeter, as successor of Mr. Clarke, Nov. 12, 1706. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1702, and married Elizabeth, the widow of his predecessor, Oct. 21, 1706. Their children were, 1. JOHN: 2. Elisha, who graduated at Harvard, and settled in the ministry: 3. Dudley: 4. Woodbridge, who became his father's colleague, and successor. Mrs. Odlin died Dec. 6, 1729. Mr. Odlin was in the ministry till he died, in 1754, in the 72d year of his age.

In 1710, the Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton, died, and



the same year the Rev. NATHANIEL GOOKIN succeeded him in the ministry. Mr. Gookin was son of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge, and grandson of Gen. Daniel Gookin, author of the Historical Collections of the Indians in New-England, who came from England to Virginia, in 1621, and thence to Cambridge in 1644. The General visited London, in 1656, and was commissioned by Cromwell, to invite the people of Massachusetts to transport themselves to Jamaica, which had been conquered from the Spaniards. Rev. Mr. Gookin, of Hampton, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1703. He published three sermons occasioned by the earthquake, in October, 1727, to which is added, an account of the earthquake, and something remarkable of thunder and lightning, in Hampton. He continued in the ministry till his death, August 25, 1734, at the age of 47. His son, Nathaniel, was the first minister of North-Hampton, in this State.

[To be continued.]

## Genealogical.

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[The Editors will occasionally devote a page or two of the Collections to genealogical researches, and will thankfully acknowledge any communications of this kind, when connected with historical events, or having relation to families distinguished in the military, civil, political, or literary history of New-England.]

*Account of the DANFORTH family, from their first arrival in New-England, in 1634, to the 18th century.*

The great ancestor of the name of DANFORTH in New-England was Rev. Nicholas Danforth, who came from Suffolk in England in 1634, and settled at Cambridge. (*See our Collections for March, 1823, p. 65.*) He brought with him three sons, all worthy and distinguished men.

1. THOMAS DANFORTH, born in 1624, was the deputy governor of Massachusetts and president of Maine, and was much employed in the service of the Massachusetts colony. In the time of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, he evinced the correctness of his judgment and his firmness, by condemning the proceedings of the courts. He had but one son, as we are informed by Dr. Eliot, who graduated at Harvard college in 1671; went to England, and there died at an early period of life, without issue. A daughter of Gov. Danforth



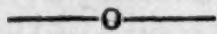
married Rev. Joseph Whiting of Lynn, afterwards of South-Hampton, Long Island, and she was the mother of Rev. John Whiting, minister of Concord, who was born at Lynn, June 20, 1681; graduated at Harvard college in 1700; ordained May 14, 1712, and died May 4, 1752, aged 71. It is believed there are descendants of deputy gov. D., in the female line, still living in Massachusetts.

2. SAMUEL DANFORTH was born in 1626; graduated at Harvard college in 1643; was ordained as colleague with the apostle Eliot at Roxbury, in 1650. In 1651, he married a daughter of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, by whom he had twelve children. Three of his children died in 1659. The fifth child was Rev. John Danforth, of Dorchester, who graduated at Harvard college in 1677; was ordained as colleague with Rev. Mr. Flint, June 28, 1682. He died May 26, 1730, aged 78. He was author of several sermons and poems. Elijah Danforth, who graduated at Harvard college in 1703, a physician at Castle William, now Fort Independence, was his son. He died Oct. 8, 1736, aged 53. Hon. Samuel Danforth, of Cambridge, who graduated at Harvard college in 1715; who was president of his Majesty's council seven years, and one of the mandamus council, was also his son. He died in 1774, aged 81, and was, it is believed, the father of Dr. Samuel Danforth, of Boston, now living at a very advanced age. Dr. Danforth is father of the late Thomas Danforth, M. M. S., who graduated in 1792. Samuel, another son of Rev. Mr. Danforth, of Roxbury, was born Dec. 18, 1666; graduated at Harvard college in 1683; was settled the Minister of Taunton, and died Nov. 14, 1727. He was one of the most learned and eminent ministers in his day. Jonathan, who graduated at Harvard college in 1679, is supposed to have been a son of Mr. Danforth, of Roxbury, though Mr. Winthrop thinks he was son of the deputy governor. He died Nov. 13, 1682, aged 24. Mr. Danforth of Roxbury died Nov. 19, 1674, aged 48 years. His widow was living in Boston when the *Magnalia* was written, with her son-in-law, Edward Bloomfield, Esq.

3. JONATHAN DANFORTH was born at Framingham, England, Feb. 29, 1628; married Elizabeth Poulter, daughter of Mr. John Poulter of Raleigh, in the county of Essex, England, by whom he had a large family. Only two of his sons, Jonathan and Samuel, left posterity. Jonathan had a son and grandson of the same name, and they all lived and died in Billerica. The name of Danforth is numerous in this branch, and the records of births in Billerica are in a good state of



preservation, and give the names of the different branches of Capt. Danforth's family. Capt. Danforth died Sept. 7, 1712, aged 84. [See Coll. for March, p. 66.]



*An account of the Varnum Family from their first coming from England into America.*

Samuel Varnum married Sarah Langton and moved from a place called Dracut, supposed to be in Wales, and came to America. He settled in Ipswich, in the county of Essex, in Massachusetts. He brought with him two sons and one daughter: one son, named Thomas, was born at Ipswich. He afterwards removed to Chelmsford, and settled near the Howard's on Merrimack river. He had purchased land on the north side of the river, where he pastured his cattle. One morning, in the year 1676,\* in crossing the river in a boat with his two sons and daughter, to milk the cows, attended by a guard of soldiers, the Indians lying in ambush fired on them as the boat struck the shore, and killed the two sons who were at the oars. One fell back into his sister's lap as she was sitting behind him. The soldiers were so alarmed as not to fire until called upon by Varnum, who fired and called not to "let dead men be at the oars." The sons were buried in Howard's field near the river. The Indians fled, uncertain whether they had killed any or not. Soon after, peace was made with the Indians, and Mr. Varnum settled on the land he owned in Dracut, he being the first settler. About the same time a Coburn family began a settlement near him. A short time afterwards, another son was born to Mr. Varnum. The Indians, the father being absent and no white person being near, attended on the mother: they dressed the child in their manner, with wampum, called it their white king and white pappoose, and sang and danced with the child in their arms on the banks of the river, playing at the same time on jews harps, when Mr. Varnum, who had been after assistance, returned. He had one more son, who was named Joseph. There were then Thomas, John and Joseph, who all settled near each other on land purchased by their father. Being often alarmed by the frequent depredations of the Indians, they built a block house, bullet proof, in which all the inhabitants assembled at night to sleep. In order to prevent the Indians from coming near without notice, they placed guns loaded, with lines fixed in every direc-

\* See Hubbard's Hist. Indian Wars.



tion, so that no one could approach without striking some of the lines so as to discharge a gun. One night, a horse came and was shot by one of the guns. His groans and struggling were heard by the people within, who, supposing that Indians were without, durst not go out till the approach of day-light, when one of their horses was found dead.

1. THOMAS, the oldest son, settled in Dracut, married a Jewett, of Ipswich. He had two sons, Samuel and Thomas, and one daughter. Samuel married a Goodhue, and died in the prime of life, leaving one son and four daughters. Thomas married Sarah Coburn, and died about one year after, leaving one son, (Thomas,) who inherited his father's estate. He married Mary Atkins, had five sons and four daughters; died in 1805, aged 57. His wife died Feb. 10, 1813, aged 56.

2. JOHN married Dolly Prescott of Groton; had four sons and three daughters, and died aged 40. The sons were John, Abraham, Jonas and James, of whom the two first settled in Dracut; Jonas settled in Pepperell, and James in Chester, all having posterity. John was one of Capt. Lovewell's men on his first excursion to the northward of lake Winnepisiogee. He married Phebe Parker, and had thirteen children, the four oldest of whom were daughters. He died July 26, 1785, aged 80. His wife died January 31, 1786, aged 74. John, the oldest son, died at Crown Point in 1760, aged 21, being a lieutenant in the army. Parker, the 2d son, born Feb. 1742, married Dorcas Brown of Tewksbury; lived on the paternal farm; had fifteen children. James, the 3d son, was an active and valuable officer of the revolutionary war in which he served four years. He was afterwards a colonel of the militia, and is still living in Dracut, having had by three wives, three children. Peter, the 4th son, died young. Jonas, the 5th son, who married Polly Parker, grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Parker, the first minister of Dracut—has three sons and one daughter.

3. JOSEPH, the youngest son, was severely wounded by the Indians. He had three sons, Joseph, Samuel and John, who all settled in Dracut. Joseph was a colonel of the Militia. He lived with his father; had two sons and a daughter by his first wife, and two sons by a second, viz. Bradley and Joseph.

The late Hon. Joseph Bradley Varnum, for many years a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and for several sessions its Speaker, and Major General of the third division of Massachusetts Militia, was a descendant of this family.



## Biography.

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*Sketches of the character of the Rev. SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, D.D.,  
late pastor of the church of Christ at Greenland, N. H.—  
Written by the late Rev. JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D. D.*

THE subject of the ensuing memoirs was the son of Mr. William Macclintock, who came from the North of Ireland, and settled at Medford, near Boston, in the character of a respectable farmer. He was the husband of four wives, the father of 19 children, and lived to be 90 years old. His third wife accompanied him to this country, and of her this son was born at Medford, May 1, 1732. His parents being in the Presbyterian connection, their children were early instructed in the principles of the christian religion, both by their minister and parents, according to the rules that were then observed in that denomination. Destined probably by his parents, and designed by Providence, for a public education, he was early put to the grammar school at Medford; from thence he was removed to the grammar school at Concord, under the instruction of the celebrated Master Minot, and from thence he removed to an Academy near North-Hampton, Mass., under the preceptorship of Mr. Abercrombie, a clergyman eminent for his learning and piety. From this Academy he entered Princeton college, in New-Jersey, whose reputation stood high among its sister seminaries, and particularly for forming candidates for the ministry, having been distinguished by a succession of Presidents eminent in theology and in pulpit talents. From this college, he proceeded Bachelor of Arts, in the year 1751. And, as the most unequivocal proof of his reputation as a scholar, and of the rank that he held in the estimation of the governors of the college, he was invited by President Burr to the office of Tutor before the year expired; but his engagements in a school, and the solicitation of friends, in and near Boston, induced him to decline the acceptance of that office, with reference to which event this remark fell from his own pen—  
“In this, among a thousand instances, we may see the hand of a governing Providence, in disposing our situation and circumstances in life, contrary to our plans and inclinations. Had I accepted this offer, it is altogether improbable I should have fixed my residence for life in this part of the country.”



To a preparation for the work of the ministry the Doctor early directed his studies, doubtless from a predilection that arose from a love to Christ, and a desire to "feed his sheep and lambs," for his natural abilities were so distinguished, his genius so universal, and his acquirements so liberal, that he would have appeared with eminence, in either of the learned professions; but to the service of Christ in his church, he consecrated them all, and directed his undivided attention to the study of Divinity, and rendered his lighter reading subservient to this main design. Soon after he commenced a preacher, he was affectionately noticed and patronized by the Rev. Mr. M'Gregore of Londonderry, and invited to make his house his home, which he did during the time that he preached as a candidate. Being occasionally on a journey from Newbury to Portsmouth, he was invited to preach a lecture at Greenland, and such was the effect of this accidental discourse, that they invited him to assist their then aged pastor, the Rev. Mr. Allen, and soon gave him a unanimous call to settle with him in the work of the ministry. The unanimity and affection discovered on this occasion, led him to sacrifice far more flattering worldly prospects, to what he thought the call of duty, and induced him to accept the invitation that was presented him. His natural and acquired endowments, joined to a love for close application, soon exhibited him an able and thorough divine, singularly qualified to vindicate and defend the faith once delivered to the saints, to confute gain-sayers, and to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. For the field of controversy he had no predilection, apprehending that religious controversy did not ordinarily promote the cause of piety, but whenever he was drawn, or forced into it, *they* had occasion to repent, who had imposed the necessity.

The strain of Dr. Macclintock's preaching was evangelical, serious, instructive, plain and practical; his style manly and nervous, his delivery solemn and unaffected. His sermons were always the fruit of close application, and finished with a degree of accuracy, that few attempt, and much fewer attain. As a sermonizer and preacher, the Doctor stood in high reputation in this part of the country, and his brethren in the ministry thought themselves favored when they could have an opportunity to be his hearers.

In devotional exercises, the Doctor always appeared humble, serious, solemn and affecting. He insensibly led those that joined with him, into the presence chamber of the being whom he addressed, and excited emotions of adoration and humility,—corresponding to the greatness of Jehovah



and the littleness of man. His manner in prayer was so deliberate, that sometimes it seemed to approach hesitancy ; but those whose devotions he led were always relieved and edified, by the pertinency and fitness of his expressions, which were "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." A good natural constitution and uninterrupted health, joined to great activity and diligence, enabled the Doctor not only to study much, but to attend to those parochial visits, which are expected of a minister, and to afford instruction, support and consolation to the sick and afflicted. Though habitually grave and serious, he relished and enjoyed cheerful conversation, and knew how to direct and convert it to the purposes of edification. By constitution and discipline, he was mercifully free from that vein of melancholy and depression of spirit, which sometimes shades the lustre of eminent piety in the contemplative and studious. His friendships were sincere, ardent and lasting ; and he was ready to gratify the wishes of his friends, whenever it could be done ; and afford assistance whenever it was needed. The hospitality of his house was eminently exemplary, rising to the full import of the apostolic injunction to bishops, to be "*given to hospitality.*"

From constitution and principle being opposed to all civil and religious impositions, to all encroachments upon the rights of conscience or of men, he entered warmly into the defence of his country's rights, when threatened and invaded by the claims of Great-Britain. When the dispute had advanced to the ultimate resort, and the solemn appeal was made to the God of battle, being in the vigor and activity of life, he once and again visited those, who "jeoparded their lives in the high places of the field," in the character of their chaplain ; by his exhortations, prayers and example, encouraging and animating them to the unequal conflict.—When at home, he demonstrated his willingness to bear the burden with his people, by constantly preaching to them, and yet laboring with his own hands to supply the deficiency of his small salary, rendered more inadequate, by the circumstances of the times, to the support of a numerous family which God had given him. For among other dispensations of Providence, which tended to fix the Doctor in this part of the country, and to render his life respectable and happy, he was accidentally led, on his first visit to Portsmouth, to an acquaintance with a most excellent and worthy lady, whose memory is still dear to all who knew her, whom he married in the fall of the year 1754, and with whom he liv-



ed 31 years, and had 15 children,\* many of whom he was

\* Dr. Macclintock had four sons engaged in the revolutionary war at the same time, viz: Nathaniel, Samuel, William and John. NATHANIEL, the oldest of the family, was born March 21, 1757, and received his education at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1775, at the age of eighteen. Being in Boston at the commencement of the war, he had the offer of an ensign's commission in the British army, but he declined a place so tempting to youthful ambition, and espoused the cause of liberty and his country. Soon after the battle of Lexington, he joined the American army as Lieutenant of one of the companies in the N. H. line; was soon appointed Adjutant in Col. Poor's regiment, and promoted to the rank of Brigade Major when Poor was advanced to that of Brigadier General. He was with Gen. Washington's army at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, and was very active on that memorable night, especially, in conveying the enemy, after the capture, across the river. The soldiers suffered severely on that occasion. Many were so destitute of shoes and stockings that their footsteps on the snow and ice were imprinted with blood, yet they cheerfully performed their duty. He was at Ticonderoga, and in the various engagements with Burgoyne's army until its final capture. His letters to his father while in the army exhibit a noble enthusiasm in the public service. His talents and education gave him great advantages, and his character as an officer was so high in the estimation of Washington and all the general officers, that before he was twenty-one years of age, he was promoted over all the captains in the regiment to a majority in the line. The officers, who were thus superseded, although they entertained the highest opinion of his talents and usefulness in the army, and felt disposed to make every sacrifice consistent with honor to retain him, were induced by a regard for their rank, to remonstrate against this appointment.

Believing that, under these peculiar circumstances, the good of the service and the prosperity of the great cause for which we were contending, required his resignation, he tendered it to Gen. Washington, assigning the above circumstances as the only cause. Sensible of the force of Maj. Macclintock's reasons, Gen. Washington accepted his resignation, and he retired from the army much regretted by the Commander in Chief and all the General officers of his acquaintance. He returned home in 1779. Wishing to do something more in the service of his country, he embarked as Captain of marines on board the private armed ship Gen. Sullivan, of 20 guns, Captain Manning, commander, and having captured a British ship of war, they manned her to cruize in company. Maj. M. was second to his friend, Lieut. Broadstreet, in command of this ship. In an engagement in 1780, under great disadvantage, with two of the enemy's ships of vastly superior force, Lt. Broadstreet's ship was captured and Maj. Macclintock was killed by a ball through his head. Thus fell as promising a young man as the state of New-Hampshire at that time contained.

SAMUEL was born Feb. 21, 1758, and was a midshipman on board the *Rolla* frigate in the U. S. service. He was afterwards a Lieutenant of a private ship of war, and was lost at sea in a merchant vessel.

WILLIAM was born Feb. 4, 1759, was a soldier in the army, and killed at the battle of Trenton.

JOHN, the only one of the four, who survived the war, now lives at Portsmouth. He was born Aug. 28, 1761, was in four different private armed ships, in three actions, and was successively mate, prizemaster and Lieutenant before twenty years of age.



called to part with after they had arrived to the years of manhood, but those trying scenes and especially the loss of the wife of his youth, who was taken from him the fourth day of August 1785, leaving behind her, as he himself notes "that good name which is better than rubies," brought into view an eminent trait in the Doctor's character, his firmness and fortitude of mind, and tested his submission and resignation to divine Providence. He received those strokes with uncommon firmness and equanimity, and bowed submissive to the will of God, frequently expressing his desire, to have no will but his, and to "be still and know that he is God." After a solitary interval of mourning widowhood, he married the amiable lady, who still survives to feel his loss. By her he had one son.

With an uncommon series of uninterrupted health, and ability for fatigue and active service, the Doctor surpassed the period allotted to human life. He was much more apprehensive of encroaching debility than any of his friends, and for many months frequently intimated his persuasion that he had not long to live, making the minutes, and giving the directions which he wished to have observed at the occurrence of such an event; yet with very little interruption he continued his ministerial services until the Sabbath before his death. The annual Fast, which was the 19th of April, was the last of his preaching, and what was remarkable, upon his return to his family he observed that he had done preaching. His complaints, which at first did not alarm his friends, soon put on a threatening aspect, and increased so rapidly, that they had but little opportunity to receive his dying counsel, or to hear his attestations to the truth of religion. In an interview of one of his brethren in the ministry with him the day before he died, though he was able to speak but little, "he professed his firm belief of the truth of the christian religion; and said, that his entire dependence and hope was upon that Gospel which he had preached to others." He expressed a willingness to live or die, and added "a desire to have no will but God's." He continued until the morning of the 27th of April, 1804, when he exchanged this world for another, and is, we trust, reaping the reward of a faithful servant in the kingdom of God.

The extreme aversion of the Doctor to all parade and ostentation, led him to direct his executors to have his funeral solemnities performed with as little formality as would satisfy the wishes of his parishioners and friends. A similar principle influenced him to direct all his sermons to be burned



except a small number which he permitted his children to select. And still farther, so great was his aversion to have any thing distinguished at his grave that he directed his executor, if he thought proper to do any thing, to place but a plain stone there, for which he left the following inscription, now filled up by the compiler of these memoirs :—

“To the memory of SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, D. D. who died April 27, 1804, in the 72d year of his age, and the 48th of his ministry.

“His body rests here in the certain hope of a resurrection to life and immortality, when Christ shall appear a second time, to destroy the last enemy death, and to consummate the great design of his mediatorial kingdom.”

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### Miscellanies....No. III.

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The ROYAL SOCIETY was established at London by King Charles II. in the year 1662. The following Americans have, at different periods, been elected Fellows of the Society : Cotton Mather, Paul Dudley, John Winthrop, Benjamin Franklin, James Bowdoin, John Leverett and Nathaniel Bowditch, of *Massachusetts* ; John Winthrop, Fitz John Winthrop and David Humphreys, of *Connecticut* ; James Morgan and David Rittenhouse, of *Pennsylvania* ; William Byrd and Silas Taylor, of *Virginia* ; and David Hosack, of *New-York*.

John Winthrop was the son of Gov. Winthrop. He arrived in Boston from England in Oct. 1635 ; was several years governor of Connecticut ; died at Boston, April 5, 1676, in his 71st year.

Fitz John Winthrop, the first governor of Connecticut, was born in Ipswich, Mass. 1638. He died at Boston, Nov. 27, 1707, aged 69.

John Winthrop, was son of Adam Winthrop ; graduated at Harvard college in 1732 ; was a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He died May 3, 1779, in his 65th year.

John Leverett was grandson of governor Leverett ; graduated at Harvard College in 1680 ; was afterwards its President. He died May 3, 1724.

Cotton Mather, well known as the author of the *Magnalia*, was son of Dr. Increase Mather, was born in Boston,



Feb. 12, 1663, graduated at Harvard College 1678; died at Boston, Feb. 13, 1728, aged 65 years. His publications amounted to 382, besides several large works left prepared for the press.

Paul Dudley, chief justice of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College 1690; died at Roxbury, Jan. 21, 1751.

David Rittenhouse, was born in Germantown, Penn. April 8, 1732; died June 26, 1796, in his 65th year.

James Bowdoin, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Aug. 18, 1727; graduated at Harvard College in 1745; died Nov. 6, 1790, in his 64th year.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1706; died April 17, 1790, aged 84.

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*Notices of the Church in Chelmsford, Mass.*

The town of Chelmsford was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to several of the inhabitants of Concord and Woburn, on the 19th of May, 1653. Its settlement commenced the same year by emigrants from those towns. In 1655, there was an accession of inhabitants from Wenham, in which town a congregational church was gathered October 8, 1644, and Rev. John Fiske was constituted its pastor. This church, the 25th formed in Massachusetts colony, is supposed to have been translated in its organized state from Wenham to Chelmsford, as we informed by Dr. Mather, that Mr. Fiske "removed, with the major part of his church to another new town, called Chelmsford." Rev. John Fiske was born in the parish of St. James, in the county of Suffolk, England, about the year 1601; was educated at Emanuel College in Cambridge, and after preparatory studies entered upon the work of the ministry. In 1637, he came to New-England: resided a short time at Cambridge, and from thence removed to Salem, where he tarried about three years. About the year 1642, he went to Wenham, from whence he removed to Chelmsford in 1655, where he died January 14, 1676, leaving four children, one of whom, Rev. Moses Fiske, was the minister of Braintree. Mr. Fiske was succeeded in the ministry at Chelmsford by Rev. Thomas Clark, who graduated at Harvard College 1670. He was born in Boston about the year 1652; was ordained in 1677; died Dec. 7, 1704, in the 52d year of his age and 27th of his ministry. Mr. Clark was succeeded by Rev. Samson Stoddard, who graduated at Harvard College 1701. He was ordained July 25, 1706; died Aug. 23, 1740.



about 60 years of age, and was succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Bridge. Mr. Bridge was a native of Boston; born in 1714; graduated at Harvard College in 1736, and was ordained May 20, 1741. He died October 1, 1792, aged 78, having been in the ministry more than 47 years. Mr. Bridge was succeeded by Rev. Hezekiah Packard (now D. D. and settled in Wiscasset) on the 16th October, 1793. Mr. Packard graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and was a tutor in that institution four years. He was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, July 11, 1802. Rev. Wilkes Allen succeeded Mr. Packard. He graduated at Harvard College 1801, and was ordained November 16, 1803. From the first establishment of the church in 1644, to the present time (1823,) it has not been destitute of a settled minister more than seven years.

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*Middlesex Canal.*

The Canal round Pawtucket Falls, in Chelmsford, near which the valuable and extensive factories are situated, was opened in the year 1797. The occasion called together a great concourse of people from the vicinity and from the neighboring towns. The Rev. Mr. Allen, in his history of Chelmsford, relates a novel scene which occurred at the time. "Some hundreds of men, women, and children were collected, and stood around and upon the locks to witness the passing of a boat, in which were the Directors and other gentlemen, invited by them to take a trip through the locks. Scarcely had they entered the first lock when the sides suddenly gave way. The water bursting upon the spectators with great violence, carried many down the stream. Infants were separated from their mothers, children from their parents, wives from their husbands, young ladies from their gallants, and men, women, timber and broken boards and planks were seen promiscuously floating in the water. "*Nantes—rari apparent in gurgite vasto.*" Some had their clothes partially, others almost entirely torn from them. Mothers were shrieking for their lost children, husbands swimming in search of their wives and daughters, paleness sat on the countenances and anxiety filled the hearts of those on shore for the safety of their friends in the water. All at length came safely to land without any material injury. Thus ended the amusement of that memorable day."



Letters of Rev. Hugh Adams.

CONTINUED.

*Durham, Janry. 1, 1739-40.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

With Thankfull Remembrance of The Many Favours You've formerly Vouchsafed To Me, In Your so Generous Helps Performed (As I Hope) For CHRIST HIMSELF, Accepted Likewise Of, And To Be Rewarded Temporally and Eternally By HIM ; As Done To HIS Heavenly Royal PERSON, FATHER AND'S HOLY SPIRIT, tho' mediately Done unto the least of's Ministerial, or Sincerely-Friendly-Brethren. As For the Continuence of our Collegiate Brother And Friend In His Government Yet Over us, The Excellent Jonathan Belcher, Esq<sup>re</sup> ; In The Six Months past more Especially According TO'S Faithfull WORD Experienc'd As Written In Joh. xv. 7, I've Been Prayerfully Importunating Our LORD EMMANUEL JESUS THE PRINCE Of the Kings of The Earth, By WHOM They Rule And Princes, and Nobles, and All the Judges of the Earth ; That (As In The Year 1715 He was Pleased To Regard My Complaint Against Vice-Gubernator Guilielmus Tailer In's Proditorial Bribery against Me ; So (If Agreeable To's WILL,) He Might Contrarily Order) and HE Might Please To Incline The Heart of our Present SOVEREIGN, And His Nobles, Each of Them Therein Concernable, To Confirm Our Uncorrupted Governour Jonathan Belcher HIS Viceroy In the Civil Authority Over Us ; For His Commissioning Mostly Able Men, Such as Fear GOD, Men of Truth, Hating Covetousness, or those Recommended to Him as Such, For their Several Respective Offices of Profit and Honour : And likewise that He our Governour May Be Restored To His Health, and Visit Our Province again, To Rule in the Midst of His and Our Enemies ; That they may be found liars unto us concerning Him of Whom and His Welfare of Affairs I should be Glad To Read or Hear Credible Intelligence, If I might be Further Favour'd. This (with My Prayerfull Welwishes For your Person and Family) Must Suffice at Present From

Your Honour's Most

Obliged Servant,

HUGH ADAMS.

*To the Hon. Mr. Secretary, Richard Waldron, Esq.*



*Durham, April 11, 1739.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

With My Hearty Thankfulness previously Retributed For All Your Friendly Respects and Helps Vouchsafed Unto Me, In The Passage of My Case Through the Three Courts of The Law, so free from Nonsuiting Abatements and from Demurrs upon Appeals, Wherein I've Suppos'd were considerable of Your Amicable Influences ; From The Hint You Favour'd Me with In Your Letter Dated Nov<sup>br</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> last ; Wherein are Express'd In Writing Under Your Own Hand These very Words, viz.

" Agreeable to your Request, I have Copyed The Judgment which you obtained against Your Parish, &c. ; I Wish you a double portion of wisdom and prudence in the use of it, and That your differences may at last terminate in a comfortable and happy issue."

Which so Kind Phrases Bear the Aspect of Real Friendship. But In The Evening of last January 24<sup>th</sup> Publickly In Durham Meeting House Before An Ecclesiastical Council of 8 Ministers and 20 Messengers, and A large Assembly of People ; I was Treacherously Surprized with an Unexpected Allegation (In their Audience) made and so Proclaimed By Ephraim Davis, " That You Told Him, I had given You A Bond of several Hundreds of Pounds to Bribe The Governour and Council, that I might get my Case, and that You intended to come up Your Self unto the said Ecclesiastick council (if I should denie it) to prove it to my head ; that thereby You'd Enough to Silence me ; and if I would Send You a line of order for it : You would Send up my Said Bond and other papers by his hand ; and that he heard of it first from One of the Council which said you had so informed him and referr'd him said Ephraim Davis to You, for confirmation thereof." Now—  
In Answer unto Your Honour (if this narrative was true) I must Avert.

That said Bond was not intended for A Bribe which I Abhor in any Profferer or Receiver ; Seeing It is Written, In Job xv. 34— Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery, which I have Remarked in Sundry instances fulfilled : But I Deliver'd said Bond Conscienciously In Obedience unto That Sacred Law In Gen. xlvii. 27, and Rom. xiii. 4, 6, 7, For A Gratefull Tribute intended for the Rulers, which should in Justice and Equity, Overrule the letter, rigour, and perverting tricks of humane laws, to Defend the poor afflicted, and needy, to Deliver and rid them out of the hand of the wicked, as such Representing Polytical Gods are Re-



quir'd In Psalm 82—3, 4, 6, 7. Besides If Mistaken and Misimprov'd as a bribe, I've Supposed It my Duty, By My Said Bond of Security upon My Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, For an Antidote against any real Bribes Intended or Proffer'd by My Implacable Enemies (If I should Decease before The Final Issue of My Case) As That Tryal In Jer. 35, 1, 2—5, 6 ; Besides (if you can Remember it) I Desired, Your Honour might Conceal said Bond, until after The Final Judgment of My Depending Case might be Passed. Wherein I suppose You was a faithful Friend. But Since Your more or less divulging it, has misapprehensively proved it Self Eventually (next to My Neighbour John Smith Taverner (who deceased last Sabbath Night) his more influential bottle, house, and 40*l*. of ready money which he told me Some weeks ago before his Sickness, He'd lent mine Enemies, viz The Agents Hubbard Stevens and John Woodman, Jonathan Tomson and John Williams, junr Selectmen) E'n Your communicating narratively said Bond to (Saul Doeg) Ephr. Davis, was Judged My Most Scandalous Crime for Unsettling Me ; Whereby You've so Hurtfully Trespassed against and Despised Me, And My Heavenly MASTER-CHRIST, And THE MOST-HIGH GOD ; As Evident from Luk. x. 16, xvii. 3, 4, II. Cor. v. 20 ; Therefore As though GOD Beseecheth You by Me, I Pray You In CHRIST'S Stead, be Reconciled To THE GOD of the Spirits or Souls of all flesh ; By Your Turning again and Saying, You Repent (i. e. Of Your inadvertent Exposing me so unto the wrath of Mine Enemies,) that I may have Licence and Authority from My Said MASTER'S Commandment, To Say I Forgive You, And In Gratitude for all your former and latter Friendship To US, To Pray Acceptably For the Temporal and Eternal Welfare of your Honble Person and Family.

And altho' the said Ecclesiastick Council Censured Me (in their late Arbitrary and Partial Result of Advice, Chiefly as said for the supposed Crimes of Imprecations : Nevertheless, Forasmuch as My Said Supreme MASTER Hath (IN'S Sovereignty) Been so Pleas'd In Twenty Four Years Past, IN'S Own Proper and Special Seasons, To Enable Me, To More than Ordinary Holiness attained, To Conform then with HIS Friendly Proposal, In Joh. xv. 7, and To be One (Tho' The Junior) of HIS Two American Witnesses (The so Aged and Reverend Mr. Nathanael Clap, Pastor of the True Church In Newport, The Other) To Each of Which HE our LORD JESUS CHRIST, IN'S Word, Rev. xi. 3, 5, Hath Said, I Will Give Power unto MY Witnesses,



&c. And If any man will hurt them (i. e. Joyntly or Severally) : Fire Proceedeth out of their mouth and devoureth their Enemies, (i. e. in the just Matter, and fervent Manner of Prayerfull Complaints Entered into the SUPREME COURT, Ever Open In The Heavenly PARADISE) Against Impenitent and Implacable Enemies ; When All Earthly Courts will not sufficiently Redress Such Aggrievances of HIS Oppressed Ambassadors. Whether Any Law In our Province Of New-Hampshire or of England, is Criminally Violated Thereby ; If your Honour can and may convince Me, It will oblige me In conformity with your aforesaid Friendly Wish ; In Forbearing My Durham People, Personal Enemies, as really as Friends, I've Endeavour'd These Five Months almost To Use your Copy of The Judgment with A Double Portion of Wisdom and Prudence, Which are but despised and derided by My implacable enemies especially. I've not Received from Durham as yet One Penny of said Judgment : Therefore, This is To Request your Honour, To Draw out The Execution Thereof, And To Commit it To Mr. Sherrif Russel, Whom I Must Impower to be My Trustee-Attorney, If He may Accept Thereof. Who (when He may Receive Sufficient of My Money judged for Me) With My Order Will Pay your Honour All your Just and Reasonable Demands, For your so Great Service in the Recovery of my Case in Such A Measure Thereof, or for what I've Obliged My Self unto, In and By My so Scandalous Bond Aforesaid. Being in all things (when Enabled Willing To Live Honestly. But seeing I Can't be Regarded In My Nomination Of The Every Way best Qualified Person of All the Present Inhabitants of Durham, For A Commission Of The Peace. But Mine Enemies must Triumph over Me and My Friends and Over the Most Godly and Honest Part of said Town, Under Pretense of Law and Justice. If Col. James Davis or's Son Ephraim or John Woodman, Lt. Samuel Smith, or Any on that side shall so bear Rule any longer : Then I Must Obey That Order In Mat. x. 14, And Depart out of said Town and this Province as soon as possible ; In The Belief of Experiencing In Due time The Verifying of That Which is Written In Luk. xviii. 7, 8, Eccle. viii. 11-13, Psal. 22, xviii. 29.

This (Honourable Sir !) Is Propos'd To your Consideration, By your (yet Well Wishing and) Gratefull Servant, In the Gospel ministry of The Church True Protestant Catholick.

HUGH ADAMS.

*To the Hon. Mr. Secretary, Richard Waldron, Esq.*



## Literary Notices.

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THE GENIUS OF OBLIVION : *and other original Poems.* By a Lady of New-Hampshire. Concord : Published by Jacob B. Moore, 1823.

At a time when new books in every department of literature multiply with such extraordinary rapidity, that we can scarcely glance at the pages of one before a dozen others crowd themselves on our notice ; and when, too, our time and patience are so severely taxed by the great mass of literary rubbish, which lives but for an hour and straight-way passes to its long repose, we cannot but feel a degree of reluctance, and an apprehension of disturbing the complacency of our readers, in inviting their attention to any new work, however interesting and valuable. One prolific pen—that of the wonderful author of the Waverley novels, affords such constant employment for the reading world, and so common a topic of conversation to all literary circles, that hardly a passing word or thought is vouchsafed by the generality of readers to any other author. Even the muse of Byron, with all her originality and fascination, holds but a momentary and divided empire over the public mind, for the Caledonian enchanter stands ever ready with his potent wand to re-assert his exclusive dominion.

For a while, indeed, the American novels, the *SPY* and the *PIONEERS*, were so fortunate as to attract the public attention, to receive a rapid and extensive sale, and even to be pronounced by their patriotic admirers the successful rivals of the novels just mentioned ; but, if this was not rather the homage of the heart than of the head, still we have fears that the same propitious fortune will not attend all American works of equal merit. Some beautiful poems, we know, have long been unhonored and apparently unknown ; and among them, we may name an unobtrusive little volume,\* by an excellent scholar formerly of our own state.

In this state of public feeling and opinion, we do not wonder that the author of the volume, the title of which stands at the head of this notice, should put it forth with fear and trembling, but we sincerely hope, that instead of suffering under the “Medusan critic’s withering glance,” she will be treated with *justice*, if not with indulgence, and have no cause to complain of either the *taste* or *patronage* of the public. If it were in our power, it would not be our wish, to

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\* “The Court of Neptune, and the Curse of Liberty, with other poems, on subjects connected with the late war.” New-York : Winkle, Wiley & Co. 1817.



bias the judgment of our readers by expressing a favorable opinion of these poems, but we must be permitted to remark, that we have perused them with real delight, and have no hesitation in recommending them to all lovers of *good* poetry. In saying this, we would not have it supposed, that we consider them entirely faultless. Besides some obscurities and several unnecessary instances of bad measure, there are, we think, in the *Genius of Oblivion*, a few moralizing digressions or episodes, which are not an adequate compensation for the interruption of the interest we feel in the story. But with these exceptions, the versification is excellent and the language chaste, appropriate, and full of poetic inspiration. Our author's muse is of a grave, moral, and pensive cast, seldom, if ever, attempting to be witty, satirical or playful.

The *Genius of Oblivion* is the principal poem, and occupies between sixty and seventy pages. Its chief subject is the imagined *origin* of the race of men supposed to have inhabited the western parts of America long before the Indian tribes roamed in that once cheerless wilderness, and to whose labors have been attributed the numerous *mounds* and *forts* of earth discovered in several of the western states, particularly in Ohio, and indicating in their builders such a knowledge of the arts of civilization as none of the Indian tribes have ever been known to possess.

Were it not for the fear of diminishing the curiosity of some of our readers, we might proceed to make them somewhat acquainted with the hero and most remarkable incidents of the *Genius of Oblivion*; but we shall make a few extracts from it, and conclude our observations with expressing a pious hope, that, as the amiable author and her little orphans will alone be benefitted by the sale of her book, all, who would enjoy a feast of the imagination and the purer "luxury of doing good," and all, who dare evince their admiration of the brilliant gems of the "goodly forests, fair fields and crystal hills of Laconia," and especially all benevolent females, who regard the honor and dignity of their sex, and, like angels of mercy, take pleasure in ministering to the relief of the widow and the fatherless, will immediately *purchase* this modest, unpretending book.

ORMOND'S SONG, IN THE TEMPEST.

1.

Oh, say, hast thou seen, with a thrilling emotion,  
The mountain mist roll its dark form?  
Or listened, with feelings of awe and devotion,  
As elements mixed in the gloomy commotion,  
And loud rose the voice of the storm!



2.  
Then in those moments of wild breathing sadness,  
How lessened this dim speck of earth!  
Possessions were folly, and pleasures were madness—  
From heaven—with mingled contrition and gladness,  
The soul hail'd in triumph her birth!

Ormond, the hero of the tale, having travelled westward, pauses at evening, in meditation upon the relics of antiquity there presented to his eye.

<p>The length'ning shadows eastward lie; He lingers still, yet knows not why— The wild bird sung her evening strain, And wing'd to her lone perch again— The red deer cropt the flower and pass'd, And reached his nightly haunt at last; The fading beams of lingering light Had blended in the dun of night;</p>	<p>The wind was hushed, serene the sky, And through the azure vault on high The gems of heaven were glowing pure, Like hopes that charm in youthful hour; And wrapped in contemplation's dream, As Ormond gazed, we well might deem, That thus intent, he searched the skies For clue to solve those mysteries.</p>
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Absorbed in contemplation, our hero beholds the “shadowy genius of Oblivion,” hovering over the ruins of past time. The evening is beautiful—the stars brilliant—the winds hushed—the varying northern lights now flashing up to the zenith, and anon dancing along the horizon.

<p>But now those flashings gath'ring grew A lofty, fiery arch, and through Its light strange beings flickering pass, Like shadows o'er a magic glass— Now nearer, more distinct; but still Awful and indescribable! Creation's heir—earth's potentate— Sole keeper of recorded fate, <b>OBLIVION'S</b> shadowy <b>GENIUS</b> sate! He breathed sepulchral damps—his hand Stretched forth his all-subduing wand! Rayless his eye—its sunken orb Did nought reflect, but all absorb— All bright things caught, nor yet was bright As blackness gains no hue from light! Nor fattened his lank cheek, though more Its prey than evil kine's of yore— And ghastly, as the op'ning tomb, His furrowed brow, in fearful gloom, Frowned, as to antedate our doom. Of crumbled thrones was piled his seat— Crowns, sceptres, 'scutcheons 'neath his feet Lay trodden with the vilest things: <b>OBLIVION</b> sanctifies not kings!</p>	<p>And wreaths the hero's brow that bound, And deathless named, were strewn around, All withered as the weeds which die When Siroc breathes his blasting sigh— And trophies, that like virtue shone, Yea, trophies that a heaven might own— Records of science, wisdom, worth, All scattered—<i>they</i> were all of earth, And therefore perished, not the <i>deed</i>— That gains, blest thought! a mightier meed, A crown eternal, gemm'd with blood Which saved a leprous world, when groan'd the Lamb of God!</p>
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Worm-eaten shrouds were waving high,  
His banner and his canopy;  
And through the sighing folds there came  
Musick! if it might bear that name—  
A pictured plaint—a melody—  
The stirring soul of years gone by;  
Conveying to the sense each scene  
As palpably, as if between  
Nor time nor space did intervene!  
And thus, as harps of zephyrs play,  
Floated the viewless opera.

SONG AFTER THE NUPTIALS OF ARVON AND CORA.

1.  
Hesper sleeps light  
On the sleeping billow—  
Hymen this night  
Spreads his softest pillow;  
Sweetly will rest  
Tyre's guard and glory—  
Brave Arvon blest  
With his graceful Cora!

2.  
Music floats round  
Like zephyrs of even;  
Dear as the sound  
That ushers to heaven—  
Kindred and friends  
With rapture are greeting;  
Harmony bends  
O'er the holy meeting.



3.  
 Springs there a flower  
 In this world of winter?  
 Smiles there an hour  
 When no sorrows enter?

Is there a bond  
 Of Pleasures that fly men?  
 'Tis love's respond  
 To the vows of Hymen.

Song of sea-nymphs, on the passage of Arvon and Cora  
 to the western world.

1.  
 When Phœbus' glowing chariot wheels  
 Adown the west in glory,  
 Is there a world his radiance feels?  
 Or waste of waters hoary?  
 Oh! nature smiles his beams to greet,  
 And spreads her fairest blossom;  
 And pleased the spring and summer meet,  
 And frolic on her bosom.

2.  
 Then, Arvon, wide thy canvas spread,  
 And woo the breeze so cheerly;  
 Be Tyre, and all her minions fled,  
 Nor prize her pleasures dearly:  
 Thy western Eden will repay  
 All present sighs and sorrow;  
 And who would weep a gloomy day  
 That promised fair to-morrow?

3.  
 Within the gay, umbrageous hall,  
 All rich with Flora's treasure,  
 Shall Cora on her handmaids call,  
 And tread the mazy measure;  
 Or list, reclining 'mid the grove,  
 While summer gales are sighing,  
 The warbling melody of love,  
 To nature's smiles replying.

4.  
 The city's haunts are fair to see  
 Where wealth attends on fashion;  
 But nature's lonely majesty  
 Ennobles every passion.  
 'Tis there the prisoned spirit soars,  
 There feeling, fancy brighten;  
 Nor land more blest, than in the west  
 Can Phœbus' rays enlighten.

We omitted to mention one fault, which we have to find  
 with the Genius of Oblivion—it is a great deal too short.

#### COINCIDENCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In your number for July, is an epitaph "on the body of Ichabod Hare," said to have been written by "a wag of Dover," in ridicule of a certain chief-justice who was in the habit of making frequent use of the term '*this here*' and '*that there*', instead of *this* and *that*. Accidentally looking over "The Dublin Mail," a work published in London several months since, and purporting to be letters written from Dublin during the late visit of George IV. to Ireland, I noticed the following, attached to a letter from Sir William Curtis, the well known bottle companion of the King—

"Here lies Billy C——s, our worthy Lord Mayor,  
 "Who has left *this here* world, and is gone to *that there*."

This is an instance of very singular coincidence, or of plagiarism equally singular and small. P.

*Extract from the Records of the Committee of Safety of N. H.*

"Friday, October 26th, 1781. Annoque Reipublicæ Americanæ Sexto—Three quarters after four o'clock, received the agreeable intelligence of the UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER of the proud Cornwallis, with his whole army to the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON on the 19th instant."



## APPENDIX.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY AND AUGUST.

#### SPAIN.

This country, were we to credit the French accounts, offers no serious obstacle to the march of her invaders. Instead of meeting brave men, disputing their passage at every step, they seem only to be pursuing a host of fugitives. Great allowances, however, must be made for the exaggeration of French accounts; and until the last torch of liberty is extinguished in Spain, we should not despair of her ultimate triumph. Should she withstand the shock until winter, she may light her invaders to destruction in re-crossing the Pyrennees.

On the approach of the French troops towards Seville, the Cortes required of the King, as a measure of safety, his immediate removal to Cadiz. His majesty, with all the dignity becoming his royal station, refused to comply with this request *as a King*, but, at the same time, professed his readiness to submit to any sacrifices, *in his individual capacity*. The Cortes thereupon proceeded to declare the king morally incompetent to exercise his authority, and they then established a provisional regency to superintend the removal of the king. On the 12th of June, Ferdinand and the Royal family left Seville, with an escort of 6000 armed troops, for the double purpose, probably, of retaining him as their prisoner and protecting him from the enemy. The Cortes, the Regency, &c. followed in the train; and the cavalcade arrived at Cadiz on the 14th of June; at which place they were received according to the Cadiz papers, with great enthusiasm. The

king was met with due ceremony by the municipal authorities, and the keys of the fortress were delivered to him. His arrival was announced by salutes of artillery, and ringing of bells. The Cortes convened at Cadiz on the 15th of June, at which time the temporary regency was abolished, the king reinstated, and measures for the defence of the place were immediately adopted.

On the departure of the king from Seville, disturbances of a very serious nature took place; which were said to be instigated by friars, and others disaffected to the Constitutional cause. For three days the most horrid excesses were committed, which were only arrested by the intervention of a strong military force. The constitutional troops, however, soon abandoned Seville; and it is probable that the French entered that place on or about the 20th June, although there are no official accounts to that effect.

The minister of War, SALVADOR, terminated his existence at Cadiz on the 18th, by cutting his throat with a razor. The reasons assigned for this act, are, the sudden invasion of Andalusia by the French, the riots at Seville, &c.; but report had been busy in attaching to the deceased, treachery to the cause in which he was ostensibly embarked.

A French fleet was said to be off Cadiz, and to hold the port in a state of blockade, having prevented the entry of two American vessels. This circumstance, together with the great addition to the number of its inhabitants, had rendered the necessary articles of sub-



sistence extremely scarce and dear, at that place. The restriction on the importations of foreign provisions had been removed, in part, and a new tariff instituted.

The Cortes, in appearance at least, evinced their determination to adhere to the Constitution, at the risk of their lives: and in this spirit the population of Cadiz seemed to participate. The joy which was manifested, and the congratulations which were offered at the entry of the government into that place, is stated, in some accounts, to have been intended for the Cortes, and not for the king, whom the people of Cadiz are said to hold in the utmost contempt.

We could wish that the people of Spain would look with a single eye, and exercise their united strength to repel this most unholy invasion of their territory—if this were the case, the physical resources of the nation would render the result scarcely doubtful. But the occurrences at Seville, when it was for a moment free from the immediate power of the government, and various other circumstances, indicate a want of unanimity, which may paralyze the national energy, and subject the people to the imposition of a government little less despotic than any they have yet endured. *N. E. Galaxy.*

In a good cause (says the Portsmouth Journal) we are obstinate hopers. Though the Cortes and the members of the constitutional government are besieged in Cadiz, though town after town is occupied by the French troops, we see no reason yet for absolute despair. There are no symptoms of disaffection or despondency among the members of the Cortes. The great point now is to continue the contest—to keep alive the spark however small. If the cause be not given up as hopeless, time will do every thing. This is by no means the last struggle of liberty in Spain. Let the worst happen,—let Cadiz be taken,—let the king be restored to des-

potic power, and let the blood of the liberal party flow as freely in the prisons of the Inquisition, as it did in 1814, still good principles have been widely disseminated: and “the blood of the Martyrs will become the seed of the Church.”—The prospect of liberty in Spain is not half so hopeless, as it was at the restoration of Ferdinand, nine years ago.

#### PORTUGAL.

A counter-revolution was commenced on the 27th of May, by Gen. Sepulveda who revolted with 10,000 men, and proclaimed a revolution in favor of the King, and against the Cortes. The verbal accounts say, that the King, at first appeared to disapprove of the measure, would not see Sepulveda, and denounced him as a traitor. That the news of this event reached *St. Ubes* the 30th of May, when the regiment stationed there joined the revolutionists, compelled the citizens to illuminate their houses, and induced the Priests, “nothing loth,” to direct the ringing of their church bells:—That on the next day the regiment, commanded by a Corporal, (the officers being displaced, but compelled to follow the march,) proceeded for *Lisbon*, to meet the King, who was expected to be there the 4th of June:—That the event occasioned a great stagnation of business; and the lower order of people having joined the King’s party, the friends of the Constitution were in much fear of their lives, although it turned out that no excesses were committed;—That the troops on leaving *Lisbon* to join the King, left the prisons unguarded, when 500 of the convicts in the Castle of *San George*, procured arms and ammunition, and threatened to burn the city, and plunder the merchants and banks; but the city guards having information of the design, took measures to prevent its execution.

That on the 3d June, a regiment of troops, with the young Prince for their Commander in Chief,



marched into Lisbon, and were welcomed by the people with the cry of "Long live the King!"—That the Cortes dissolved, or fled, on the 2d of June; and on the next day the King denounced the Cortes as a set of usurpers and hypocrites, and dissolved them "by right"—That on the 6th, the King and heroic Queen entered Lisbon in triumph, and were received by acclamations and *vivas*—her Majesty having taken the most active part in the Counter-Revolution.

That on the 3d June, the King issued his Proclamation, announcing the restoration of the Ancient Monarchy.

That this Counter-Revolution was popular with the higher and lower classes of the people, but extremely unpopular among the middling classes and the landholders; and that there was no calculating the end of the Revolution. An embargo laid on vessels in Lisbon on the 2d June, was raised on the 8th, and business was assuming its wonted activity.

#### GREECE.

The Greeks have established a General Government for the whole nation. The first meeting of their National Congress, under the new constitution, closed on the 30th of April last. The thanks of that Congress have been voted to the armies through whose valor, in the course of sixteen months, more than 90,000 of their enemies had been destroyed. The High Admiral of the Turkish fleet had been ordered to commence the immediate attack of the Grecian Islands, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor. The same orders had been issued to the Pachas in Thessaly, Lividia, &c. and accounts from Larissa to the 2d May stated, that the Pacha of Sceutoria had embodied 30,000 men, and that columns were traversing that quarter. On the other hand, it is said that the Greeks are making great preparations to repel the enemy—they are fully aware of the dangers which

menace them, but notwithstanding are full of energy and confidence.

*Extract of a letter, lately received from the Gulf of Corinth, dated the 1st of April last.*

This town [Vostizza, the ancient Ægeum] which, at one time contained 4000 inhabitants, has been in a state of ruin for two years. Every inhabitant, who escaped the sword and fire, has fled to the mountains; and the new tenants of the place had not yet cared to repair their precarious and still desolate tenements, though considerable parties have descended from their hilly retreat, to take advantage of the spring season. These we saw at work in the vineyards and gardens, all prepared, however, for the skirmish—each man with his pistol and long knife in his girdle, while set up against the vine stakes, their piles of muskets were seen glittering in the sun. 'Tis astonishing with what wanton carelessness every house has been unroofed. Walking into some of the churches, we saw the whole furniture, and solemn garniture, strewed among the ruins, just as they had been left; lamps, candelabras, were all broke up in pieces, and with the ashes of the roof, were heaped up around the altar. At this picture of sacrilege and desolation, we saw two or three Greeks peeping in as they passed us, shake their heads, then more firmly grasp their arms, and walk away.

"As to the state of affairs between the parties, we but seldom gain any direct information, except when among them. The contest is still carried on with as much barbarous inveteracy as ever. It was only the other day they massacred two Turks in cold blood, whom they, (the Greeks) had fallen in with when flying from one hold to another. There are supposed to be about 70,000 Greeks under arms at present; indeed every male person of whatever rank is seen armed; and, out of near 50,000 Turks, who opened the campaign last summer, a



very few thousands now exist in tation, rather summary. It falls with the Morea, they have been so cut cruel severity upon those of the up by the sword, starvation and the Greek nation, or Greek rite, still numerous contingencies of the under the dominion of the Porte. field. The Greeks have entire The property of the Greeks who possession of the Morea, with the were assassinated in the Island of exception of Coron, Modon, Patras,\* Cyprus has been torn from the and the Acropolis of Corinth, all of surviving heirs, and sold for the which are so closely invested, that benefit of the Porte—that of the unless supplied by neutral powers, Greeks who were either suspected not acknowledging the Greek block or have disappeared, disposed of in ade, they cannot long hold out. At the same way—and, in addition, the Corinth, they have been in a shock-villages along the coast, chiefly in- ing state of starvation; some thou- habited by Christians, pillaged and sands were obliged to leave it the burnt by the Egyptian garrison of other day, but while attempting to the island. It is by sea that the reach Patras by the mountain de- Turks seem disposed to make their files, were so surrounded by the principal attack. The Musselmen Greeks, that they could not proceed force is formed of three squadrons— among the snow; and before they the united Algerine and Tunisian, reached Aerota, on the beach, not the Egyptian and the Turkish squad- far from Vostizza, an immense num- rons, which are stated to amount in ber perished; and the remnant af- all to 100 sail of various sizes and ter being reduced to live on their denominations. This is the most horses and the bodies of their dead, formidable armament which the we saw embarked hastily under the Porte has yet sent out. But the cover of some of their few men of Greeks, leaving out of calculation war, for the castle of the Morea. their superiority in naval skill and On the part of the Greeks it is a prowess, seem well prepared to en- complete guerilla warfare, for they counter it. The Hydriot, Ypsariot, have no field pieces, yet such is the and Spezziot squadrons, all well general armament, that each son of armed, equipped and ready to sail Islam scarcely approaches a myrtle on the first signal, amount to 28 ships bush without fear and suspicion. of war of various classes, and 24 The subjugation of the Morea will fire ships, with which it is known, be a difficult undertaking, and even, they do tremendous execution. By although the Turks had a good fleet, land, also, it is stated that the Turks as they now have none, the handy intend a last endeavor this season. Moreote would always find security Great efforts were in the act of be- in the inaccessible retreats of his ing made, in the beginning of May, mountains, and confine the settle- to raise troops in the European ment of their masters, merely to the provinces, for the purpose of attack- castles and fortresses they may ing the Peloponnesus; 80,000 men have conquered.” were, according to letters from Sa-

From recent accounts, it can hardly be long before the two parties grapple. The Turks have made formidable preparations. Firmans have been issued, commanding the Turkish Governors to send what money they can procure to Constantinople. The Turkish system of taxation is, we need not men-

lonica, to be employed in this service with the Pachas at their head. There is however less of probability and circumstance in the account of the Turkish preparations by land than by sea. But even if the statement were true, the Greeks of the Morea are in a state to make successful resistance. The whole confederacy is now under a regular Government—the troops are regu-

\*Since taken.



larly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 50,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence.

#### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

*Dartmouth College.*—This institution appears, under the auspices of its present government, to be rising in public favor. The commencement on the 20th Aug. was unusually interesting, and was attended by many eminent citizens of this and adjoining states.

On Monday previous to commencement, at 3 o'clock, P. M. an oration "On the progress of moral science," was delivered before the *Theological Society*, by James F. McEwen of Claremont.

Tuesday, 11 o'clock: oration before the *Adelphian Society*—"Some of the causes peculiarly favorable to the development of Athenian oratory"—by John S. Knowlton of Hopkinton.

At 3 o'clock: oration before the *Social Friends*—"The leading causes that have operated in producing the principal changes in the world both in literature and politics"—by James Whittle, of Weare.

At 4 o'clock: oration before the *United Fraternity*—"On the power of Example"—by John Chamberlain, of Charlestown.

In the evening: oration before the *Handel Society*—"The intellectual and moral influence of Music"—by Merrick A. Jewett, of Ashburnham, Mass.; which was followed by an oratorio by the members of this Society in their usual style.

Wednesday—*Commencement Day*—the Exercises consisted of sixteen different parts, all of which were spoken of as creditable to the speakers, and to the institution.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen graduates of the present year:

Stephen C. Badger, George Boardman, Abraham Brown, John Chamberlain, Samuel W. Clark, Henry Clough, Paul Couch, Jonas Cutting, Samuel Delano, Geo. Fitz. Abiel Foster, Chs. G. Green, Henry Greenleaf, Thos. Hall, Bushrod W. Hinekey, John Ingalls, Merrick A. Jewett, John S. Knowlton, Jonathan K. Little, James F. McEwen, Ralph Metcalf, Horace B. Morse, Charles Murdock, Jonathan W. D. Osgood, Harlin Pillsbury, David P. Smith, Edwin B. Stevens, William W. Stickney, Samuel G. Tenney, Orlando G. Thatcher, Charles Walker, Cornelius Walker, James Whittle, Joseph W. Woods.—34.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred in order, on David Cummings, Oliver Fletcher, William Watson Niles, Christopher Marsh, Luke Woodbury, David Mighill, Jonathan Fowle, Nathan Crosby, John Bail, Nathaniel Gookin Upham, John Richardson, George Perkins Marsh; Samuel Mosely, A. B. at Middlebury College; Cyrus Downes, A. B.

Hamilton College; Daniel Azro Ashley Buck, A. B. Middlebury College; Nathaniel Sprague.

Honorary Degree of A. M. on George Edwards Wales, and Henry Bright Chase.

The Degree of M. D. on Job Wilson, Josiah Shedd, Richard Bloss, Lawson Long, Jesse Wedgewood Mighels, Reuben Nims, Lyndon Arnold Smith, Dexter Baldwin, Royal Call, Benjamin Baneroff, John Clark, Elijah Colby, Stephen Eaton, Alvin Foord, Samuel Gates, Phineas Spaulding, Frederic Lewis Converse. Honorary degree of M. D. on Elnathap Judson, Parker Cleveland.

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. JEREMIAH MASON, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and on His Excellency LEVI WOODBURY.

On Thursday were the Declamations for Prizes by members of the graduated class, and the undergraduates. The committee to decide the merits of the respective candidates, consisted of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, Judge PAINE, Judge FARRAR, M. P. PAYSON, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, H. HUBBARD, S. L. KNAPP, JOHN FRANCIS and J. P. COOK, Esquires. The prizes were awarded to ENOCH BAYLEY, Newbury, Vt. GEORGE BOARDMAN, Norwich, Vt. CHARLES L. MARTIN, Martinsburgh, N. Y. and to HORACE B. MORSE, Haverhill, N. H.

The public exercises were closed by an oration before the *Phi Beta Kappa Society*, at 11 o'clock, by RUFUS CHOATE, A. M. of Salem, Mass. formerly a Tutor in College.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Rhode Island.* The Historical Society of this state held their annual meeting at the State-House in Providence, July 19, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:

James Fenner, *President*.

Henry Bull, *First Vice-President*.

Theodore Foster, *Second Vice-President*.

William R. Staples, *Secretary*.

John B. Francis, *Treasurer*.

Stephen Gould, *Cabinet Keeper for the Southern District*.

Walter R. Danforth, *Cabinet Keeper for the Northern District*.

Job Durfee, Albert C. Greene, Samuel Eddy, Richard W. Greene, Philip Crapo, William E. Richmond, Christopher E. Robins, William G. Goddard, William Aplin, *Trustees*.

The first ship that appeared in Greece, was brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Lindus, in Rhodes, and brought with him his *fifty daughters*! This happened in the year 1485, before the birth of Christ.



**A FRENCH DEFINITION OF A WHIG  
AND TORY.**

"Pray, Monsieur de Vereen-nes," said Louis XVI. one day at his levee, "what do you take to be the difference between a Whig and a Tory?" "Please your Majesty," said the Minister, "I conceive the difference to be nearly nominal—the Tories are Whigs when they want places, and the Whigs are Tories when they have got them."

**AGE OF BENEVOLENCE.**—The donations to benevolent societies in this country, the last year, were between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum, \$59,000 were received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and \$17,000 by the American Education Society.

**NOVEL PROJECT.**—A Welchman, of some distinction among his countrymen, has sailed from Wales for America, to look after a colony of Welchmen, whom he expects to find in the remote regions of this country. The Welchmen have a traditionary tale, of the sailing of a number of adventurers for the New World, some forty or fifty years before Columbus, which they say actually landed in this country but after they arrived, they could not get back by reason of the variation of the needle. M'Kenzie, in his travels in North America, found a tribe of Indians whose language and dialect were strictly Welch, and he supposed they were the descendants of the Welch colony which is celebrated in the legendary tales of Wales; and upon the credit of the assertions of this traveller, this strange and daring adventure is undertaken.

**INDIAN TRIAL.**—A Baton Rouge paper mentions, that an Indian in that place was stabbed by another; the friends present decided on the merits of the case—the accused was found guilty, sentenced, executed, and interred on the spot. The whole transaction took place in less than 50 minutes.

A single copy of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures in Latin, consisting of two volumes, being the first book, executed by Gutenberg and Faust, the inventors of printing, with moveable metal types, between 1450 and 1455, was lately sold in London for £168 sterling.

Mr. Cailliaud, the French explorer of Egypt, who has lately returned to France, mentions that at about 30 miles to the south of Mount Zabarah, (which is about seven leagues from the nearest part of the coast of the Red Sea, and about forty-five to the southward of Cosier,) he and his companions discovered other Mountains containing "a thousand excavations," which had been made in search of emeralds; and within half a league of these quarries, were the ruins of a Greek city built of stone, of which about 500 houses, were still standing, and three temples partly built, and partly excavated out of the rock. In the houses were various implements, such as lamps of baked earth, fragments of vases of an elegant form, of earth and glass, and circular stones, such as are used in Nubia at this day to grind corn. On Mr. Cailliaud's return to Zabarah, he learned that his people had collected during his absence, about 5 pounds of emeralds, which were found in veins of argillaceous or micaceous schist running through the granite mountains, along which the ancient miners had proceeded, following them through all their tortuous windings. In some of these adits, Mr. Cailliaud found Grecian lamps, cords, logs of wood, baskets of palm leaves, and other objects which the ancient workmen had made use of in carrying the mines.—*Nat. Gaz.*

One of the most distinguished poets of Italy, Pellico, has been sentenced, at the age of 24, to 15 years imprisonment in the fortress of Spitzburg, by the Austrian government. His crime, was that of being one of the Carbonari.



*The following pretty lines were written on the discovery of the ruins of an old stone building at Newport, R. I., having some resemblance to an ancient fortress, but in reality being nothing more than an old wind-mill. The poetry is as well as though its theme were of different origin.]*

#### THE NEWPORT TOWER.

THERE is a rude old monument  
Half masonry, half ruin,—bent  
With sagging weight, as if it meant  
To warn one of mischance—  
And an old Indian may be seen  
Musing in sadness on the green,  
And casting on it many a keen  
And many a thoughtful glance.  
When lightly sweeps the curling tide,  
Old Narragansett's shore beside,  
And the canoes in safety ride  
Upon the lovely bay—  
I see him gaze on that old tower  
At evening's calm and pensive hour,  
And when the night begins to lower  
Scarce tear himself away.  
Oft at its foot I've seen him sit,  
His willow trim, his walnut split,  
And there his seine he loves to knit  
And there its rope to haul,  
And there he loves to be alone,  
Gazing at every crumbling stone  
And making many an anxious moan  
When one is like to fall.  
But once he turn'd with furious look  
While high his clenched hand he shook,

And from his brow his dark eye took  
A red'ning glow of madness.  
Yet when I told him why I came  
His wild and blood-shot eye grew tame,  
And bitter thoughts pass'd o'er its flame,  
And chang'd its rage to sadness.  
"You watch my step and ask me why  
This ruin fills my straining eye?  
Stranger, there is a prophecy,  
Which you may lightly heed—  
Stay its fulfilment if you can!  
I heard it of a gray hair'd man,  
And thus the threat'ning story ran,  
A boding tale indeed.  
He said that when this massy wall  
Down to its very base should fall,  
And not a stone among it all  
Should rest upon another;  
Then should the Indian race and kind  
Disperse like the returnless wind,  
And not a red man left to find  
One he could call a brother.  
Now yon old tower is falling fast—  
Kindred and friends away are past—  
O that my father's soul may cast  
Upon my grave its shade,  
When some good christian man shall place  
O'er me the last of all my race,  
The last old stone that falls, to grace  
The spot where I am laid."

There are 181 children in the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, who are supported at the expense of 21 cents a week.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

### WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Hamilton, on the 28th July, Rev. MANASSER CUTLER, LL. D., in the 81st year of his age and 52d of his ministry in that place. Dr. Cutler graduated at Yale College in 1765. In 1781 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1784 of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society. In 1789 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College, where he was educated. In 1792 he was constituted a member of the Historical and Agricultural societies of Massachusetts; in 1809 of the Philadelphia Linnæan society; in 1813 of the American Antiquarian Society; and in 1815 of the New-England Linnæan society. He was also an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was an ardent, distinguished friend of his country, and possessed an enlightened and discriminating understanding of her best interests. In 1800, and again in 1802, he was chosen by his fellow citizens a representative in the Congress of the United States; a station which he filled with dignity, and to the satisfaction and advantage of his constituents.

In Farmington, Conn. Aug. 18, Hon. JOHN TREADWELL, LL. D., 78. He graduated at Yale College in 1767. He was a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and had been Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Connecticut several years. At the time of his decease, he was President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

In Paris, May 25, WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, grandson of Dr. Franklin and editor of his works.

In N. Salem, Ms. VARNEY PEARCE, Esq. about 70; for thirty years in succession a member of the legislature of that state.

In Delaware, His Excellency JOSEPH HASLETT, Governor of that state.

In Brunswick, N. Y., Gen. ADAM YATES, 57.

In New-Jersey, Col. THOMAS BLANCH, 83.

In East-Hartford, Conn. Gen. SHUBAEL GRISWOLD, 62, having been a representative of that town in the legislature for about 40 sessions.



In Virginia, Gen. JOHN BLACKWELL, said to be the last remaining officer of the revolution in that state.

In Hartford, Conn. Maj. JOHN RIPLEY, 85, a soldier of the old French and of the revolutionary war; Gen. SAMUEL WYLLYS, 85.

In Vernon, Vt. Hon. JONATHAN HUNT, 85.

In St. Albans, Vt. Hon. JONATHAN JONES, 70.

In Kingston, Ms. CROOKER SAMPSON, Esq. 74, an officer in the staff in the revolutionary war.

In India, Sept. 4, 1822, Rev. HENRY LLOYD LORING, D. D., 38, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian world. He was born in Boston and his father before the revolution sustained the office of High Sheriff, in Massachusetts. He followed the fortunes of the mother country, and was Commissary of Prisoners. At the peace he settled in England.

His brother, Com. Loring, was a brave and intelligent officer.

#### Longevity.

In Boston, Mr. Nathaniel Greenwood 91.—In Hanson, Ms. Mr. Richard Lowdon, 90.—In Duxbury, Ms. Mr. Job Gooding, 93.—In Balston, Mr. Michael McDonald, 97.—In Berwick, Me. Mr. John Andrews, 97; Mrs. Mary Brackett, 94.—In Brownville, Me. Widow Eleanor Thomas, 96.

In Penn. Mr. Godfrey Fick, a native of Germany and a soldier of the Revolution, 101.

Near Hanover, Penn. Mrs. Magdalen Gilt, 101, 10 mo.—In Woodstock Vt. Mrs. Mercy Thomas, 90.—In Canton, Ms. Mr. Amariah Crane, 92. In Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Ann Jepson, 90.—In Lenox, Ms. Mrs. Lewis, widow of Mr. Medad Lewis, 108. In Coventry, Conn. Mrs. Parker, 101 yrs. 12 days. In West Springfield. Ms. Mrs. Elizabeth Bagg, 91.

### THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FOR JUNE, 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'

At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'

Days.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	Winds and Weather.	Days.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	Observations.
1	58	66	54	E. Fair; light clouds	1	48	74	55	NW. Fair
2	58	74	61	Var. Light clouds	2	46	75	62	NW. Fair
3	56	65	51	E. Hazy	3	49	80	55	NW. NE. Fair; cloudy
4	56	64	52	SE. Hazy	4	48	82	65	NE. W. Fair
5	65	79	65	NW. Hazy; fair	5	64	80	61	W. NW. Cloudy; rain
6	56	69	55	NW. Fair	6	58	65	59	NW. Fair
7	60	70	61	Var. Fair	7	43	78	64	SW. Fair
8	63	64	49	SE. Rain; clouds	8	63	61	46	NW. Rain; cloudy; fair
9	49	58	44	E. Fair	9	35	58	43	N. NE. Frost; fair
10	49	61	49		10	35	68	49	E. Extensive frost; fair
11	54	66	51	S. Fair	11	45	73	51	E. SE. Fair; hail storm; thun-
12	68	73	54	S. Fair	12	47	71	46	SE. S. fair, cloudy [der, rain
13	56	77	63	S. Fair	13	43	79	67	SW. Rain; fair
14	61	77	66	Showers and variable	14	60	80	63	SW. W. NW. thunder show-
15	63	66	54	E. Fair; cloudy	15	50	72	59	NW. N. Fair, cloudy [ers
16	61	65	61	SE. Same	16	55	79	65	SE. Cloudy; fair
17	65	75	65	SE. Fair; cloudy	17	60	86	76	W. Fair; flying clouds
18	70	68	68	SE. Fair; showers	18	71	95	72	W. Fair
19	75	88	69	NW. Fair	19	66	87	69	W. N. W. Fair
20	65	72	56	SE. Fair	20	58	77	57	NW. Fair
21	64	65	57	S. Showers and cloudy	21	57	73	57	NW. NE. Cloudy; rain
22	56	64	54	NE. to S. Fair	22	48	63	52	NW. Fair
23	57	70	63	SW. Fair	23	42	80	63	NW. SW. Fair; cloudy
24	62	68	61	S. Fair	24	57	—	62	SW. W. Fair; flying clouds
25	66	68	60	S. Cloudy; fair	25	57	83	64	NW. SW. Fair
26	64	67	63	E. Hazy	26	53	88	66	N. E. Fair
27	64	63	57	E. Rain	27	58	64	58	E. Cloudy; rain
28	68	70	69	S. to SW. Cloudy; fair	28	53	83	68	E. S. SW. Cloudy; fair
29	68	73	61	NW. Fair; fresh wind	29	64	70	57	NW. Fair; flying clouds
30	60	76	63	NW. Fair	30	51	73	59	NW. W. Fair. L. L.



# JACOB B. MOORE,

*Printer and Bookseller, Concord, N. H.*

## HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few copies of "The ANNUAL LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES, Vols. 3d & 4th. (Federal Sec. Pages 1452.) containing "State Law and Regulations, &c." By William Griffith, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and late one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the 2d Circuit. Price 5 dollars. Volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, Judges, Executive Officers, Conveyancers, Creditors, Merchants, Land-holders, and other Citizens throughout the United States.

### OPINIONS.

Extract of a letter from *David Hoffman, Esq.* Professor of law in the University of Maryland.

"I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large."

After a full copy of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologized for using, in a circuitous notice, the foregoing extract, he observed, "I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologize for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail."

Extract of a letter from *E. W. Leigh, Esq.* Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.

"Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my warm expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the public at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter."

Extract of a letter from *J. Cabell Breckinridge, Esq.* Secretary of State, Kentucky.

"I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here."

Extract of a letter from *Charles G. Haines, Esq.* Counsellor at law, New-York.

"I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law-Journal."

We have examined the 3d and 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge Griffith, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. Griffith's general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. Griffith has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARRISON,  
THOS. ADDIS EMMET,  
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN,

JOHN WELLS,  
SAML. BOYD,  
S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

[These Volumes, 3d and 4th, contain a distinct branch, and no way connected with the 1st and 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st and 2d.]

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]



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## Murray's Abridgment... Revised Edition.

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*And for sale, by the Publisher, at the*

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*This edition of the Abridgment is confidently recommended to the inspection of School Teachers, and others interested in the instruction of Youth.*

Concord, Sept. 1833.

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